THE FARMER & GARDENER

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, E. P. ROBERTS AND SAMUEL SANDS—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

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TUESDAY, BALTIMORE: OCTOBER 31, 1837.

REMOVAL.

The office of the "Farmer and Gardener" is removed to the North West corner of Baltimore and North-sts., over the Patriot office, opposite the Franklin Bank, and near the Post-office.

FLOUR.

It is estimated, says the Essex Register, that the people of the United States require for their sustenance 18,000,000 barrels of flour annually. On the ratio used by the U. S. Army, it would be 24.000,000, but this is too large for the whole population, and probably 18,000,000 is a near approximation to the actual consumption. As there was planted in the United States about 8,000,000 of acres of land in wheat, intelligent men estimate the crop for 1837, at 25 bushels to the acre, which at 80 cents the bushel will be worth $160,000,000. Estimating 5 bushels wheat to a barrel of flour, this will give 40,000,000 of barrels, or a surplus for export, or to remain in barns of 22,000,000 bls. At the least calculation there is no doubt wheat enough raised the present season, to supply the country two years, and if it is not monopolized by speculators, or the grain kept back by the growers, the price of flour ought the ensuing winter not to exceed $5 per barrel, the price of 1832. In the spring of that year, good superfine flour was sold in Philadelphia for $3 25 per barrel.

We cut the above article from the list of items in the National Gazette with the view of making a few remarks to correct what we conceive to be an over-estimate of the wheat product of the past season. The Essex Register says it is estimated that there were eight millions of acres of land sown in wheat, and that the yield was 25 bushels to the acre. The writer, we presume has but little practical knowledge of farming, or he never would have ventured upon an assertion so wide of the truth. For his information we would tell him, that where there is one farm which produces 25 bushels to the acre there are 99 that do not yield a moiety of that quantity. There are to be sure, in all of our wheat growing states, lots and fields which in good years yield that amount to the acre, but they are so sparse that it is but deceiving the judgment to make such products the basis of any calculation, and especially when it is made the *average* product of 8,000,000 acres.—We are not certain that that quantity of acres was sown in wheat last fall, nor do we concede to it our belief in its accuracy; for we do know that so far as our personal knowledge extends, and we have taken some pains to advise ourself, a greatly reduced quantity was seeded last fall than in former years, and for the following reasons—first, because from the great injury to last year's crop, arising from various causes, good seed wheat was not to be had; and *secondly*, from the succession of several years of *bad* crops farmers were fearful of risking their usual sowings. On the eastern shore of this state, a decided wheat district, not more than one-fourth the usual quantity was seeded, and so far from the *average* product being 25 bushels to the acre, we are certain it did not amount to *one-third* that quantity. There are to be sure many intelligent and enterprising farmers in that quarter, who have within the last few years so improved their estates as to produce greatly above the *average* we have set down; but when we speak of *averages* we mean what we say, and do not, to back our calculations, or favor our theories, mistake a maximum for an average. We doubt much whether the acreable product of wheat in the United States in 1837 exceeded 10 bushels, and if so the figures and deductions of the Essex Register are sorely at fault: and while we are incredulous upon this point, we are equally so upon the gross amount of acres engaged in the wheat culture; but be our incredulity as to the latter well grounded or not, we feel confident in our assertion that the *average* product of wheat in America in 1837 did not exceed 10 bushels to the acre, which, if we take 8,000,000 as the number of acres in wheat culture, would give 80,000,000 bushels as the aggregate product, which at 5 bushels of wheat to the barrel of flour would be 16,000,000 barrels as the entire product, and that, according to the Essex Register, is 2,000,000 barrels *less* than the quantity consumed annually in the United States, a vastly different result to his own, as he makes an *excess* of 22,000,000 of barrels. The calculation of the Essex Register seems to take it for granted that wheat flour is the only kind consumed; for although that is not expressly stated to be the fact, it is obvious that such is the view he has taken of the subject; and here again is a most lamentable mistake, for the great majority of the American population chiefly subsist on corn-bread. When we speak of there being less flour raised, by 2,000,000 of barrels, than will meet the home demand for consumption, we do not mean to affirm that any deficiency will actually occur; but having assumed what we considered as an *average* acreable product, a much nearer approximation to the truth than his, we felt ourselves bound to show the results according to our views. We believe that there has been more *wheat* raised than will be consumed in America, because from the large crops of corn raised, and the reliance upon that article by the great body of laborers for sustenance, the demand upon the former will be much less than it would have been had the corn crop failed.

There is one fact in relation to the supply of bread-stuffs which it seems but right to mention in connection with this subject. The aggregate quantity of *rye* raised is so much less than that of former years, while the quantity of *oats* is so much greater, and consequently the price comparatively so much less, that we have been informed that the distillers are generally using *oats* instead of rye, in combination with corn in distilling whiskey. If this practice should prove to be as general as represented to us, the low price anticipated for oats will not be realized, for if they should be substituted for rye the consumption will be so immense from that source, as to more than counterbalance any effects of depreciation arising from excess of production.

From the reasons we have stated, it will be obvious to the reader that we do not anticipate the prices of the winter and spring of 1832 to prevail during the winter of 1837, though we believe they will be less than those that ruled in 1836, and up to this period in 1837.

The farmer who wishes to suceed well in his business, must always be busy, but never suffer himself to be hurried.

MR. COKE, OF NORFOLK, ENGLAND.

The subjoined description of the farm of this distinguished English farmer will be read with interest by every agriculturist in our country.

[From the Boston Transcript.]

MR. COKE, THE NORFOLK FARMER.

It was mentioned yesterday, as one of the items of intelligence from England, that the venerable Mr. Coke, the early and staunch friend of the United States when they were struggling Colonies, had been elevated to the Peerage by the Queen Victoria, by the title of Viscount Coke and Earl of Leicester. By the same packet that brought us this intelligence, we received the following opportune letter from our English correspondent:

HOLKAM HALL, June, 1837.

This place, which is near Wells, and within view, like that town, of the northern coast of the county, is renowned throughout England at least, as the seat and especially as the farm of old Mr. Coke, the Father of the Farmers of Norfolk; and I am happy, therefore, to have enjoyed an excellent opportunity of seeing the estate. I shall not probably find in Great Britain, a better specimen either of the style of life of a "good old country gentleman" of this realm, and of the ancient school, or of the management of a first-rate practical proprietor's estate. Let me begin by giving you some idea of the latter; premising that this is the same Mr. Coke who moved, in the House of Commons, the discontinuance of the American war of '75, and who, having carried it in that excited body, by a majority of ONE, was himself, at the suggestion of his friend Mr. Fox, appointed at the head of a committee to take up an address to his majesty George III., in pursuance of the vote. This he did in his farmer's dress, with his white topp'd boots and frock on, for that was the costume. Every American must respect the old man for this achievement, and they will not like him less to know, that every day at his table, during the barbarous war, he was accustomed, as he often declares now, to drink the health of Gen. Washington, as the greatest man in existence.—This liberal spirit has always distinguished Mr. Coke, and he began his career in Parliament with the war itself, and remained in it near 60 years. Were he still a member, which his age [82] now prevents, he would be by many years the "Father of the House."

Well! now for the estate; and first, merely as a farmer's. The land here is about 3,500 acres; nearly the whole of it is enclosed by a neat high brick wall, extending a circuit of 10 miles. This comprises the plantations of wood, and a beautiful "lake," as they call it, both which are wholly artificial. The latter is the finest artificial water I ever saw, and quite deceived me. Nothing could appear more originally rural than its borders, which are completely overshadowed with forests, and as wild altogether as if I had discovered them and the lake itself, in the depth of some solitude of Michigan. All these woods have been planted. The estate is plentifully sprinkled over with various species of trees, in copses, in acres of forest, and in avenues; and all is artificial work, and yet that art is so perfect, that the warmest lover of nature cannot desire more. Instead of a mere park, in one body, it is as one wants it—every where an ornament and a shelter—over hill and dale—but no where in excess, or yet in the way of the farmer. Immediately around the mansion, (of which hereafter,) indeed, are only gardens, walks, and a wide extent of velvet lawns on every side; but even these latter are marked with the owner's scheme of the practical. It is not only the pheasant I see shuffling about here in the cool shades. It is not alone the graceful deer that browze and bound along these soft lawns. These are a charm to the eye, and I like the taste which allows them this sweet free range, and which saves the poor beautiful creatures from all harm. Here are the woods too. As I rode through their long winding lanes to-day on horseback, the air was filled with the perfume of forest flowers, and with the chirping and fluttering of birds. The yellow-hammer whirled away on his gay speckled wings, as we trotted up to him; the shining blue jay glanced "like a javelin by;" and "the woodpecker tapped at the hollow beach tree."

I might have dreamed myself in woods of Paradise, with all their "starry depth of flowers," ere man had sinned: only at intervals we came on the edge of the lawn, or the arable land, and the mansion, with its cultivated splendor soon drove that vision from my soul. Here, however, is nature in abundance. The place is rich with the *mere* luxuries of nature; richer than ever Roman table was with luscious luxuries of art. And yet, I say, the whole is marked with utility, and there is such an abundance of the practical, that the luxurious is only enough to relieve the monotony, and to refresh the eye and the spirit that may sometimes weary even of the continual sight or supervision of such a spectacle or management as this. The remoter lawns are spotted with little flocks of sheep, of which over 3,000 are kept on the place, of the famous South Devon breed. One meets also in the pastures, those fine, sleek, bright looking cattle, browzing in herds. There are more than 300 of them, including an immense dairy, besides Scotch cattle. Beyond the lawns, one gets at once into the cultivation, and a ring of this, skirted and sheltered here and there with avenues and copses of trees, encircles the whole estate. I rode along the hedge of a field of 130 acres of barley, in one place. In another were 60 acres of wheat; and there were also two fields of peas of 25 and 27 acres.

The arable land is divided about equally between these grains, turnips and grass, which four crops, sometimes having grass for two seasons, constitute the routine of the succession of tillage on the same ground. There are in cultivation at present about 430 acres of wheat and barley each, and in fine condition. The head farmer told me that 30 bushels an acre is rather an indifferent crop, and that 40 and 50 are more "the right thing." It must be borne in mind, when I say this, that Holkam has been completely *made over* by Mr. Coke. When he succeeded to the estate, it was a mere desert. There were no trees here even, and it was hardly believed the land would let them grow. Mr. Coke says the rabbits were the only creatures who *could* live on it, and they were starving! Now what a triumph is this! Go with me to-day into this village of Holkam, which all belongs virtually to the estate, and lives by it in one way or another. Here are 500 persons probably, besides those sent off, well provided for elsewhere. Their cottages are a curiosity of rural neatness and comfort.

Little gardens surround them, and flowers hang out of the windows and climb over the door-way. Some 150 persons are employed on the *farm* alone. Then in the gardens, the light acres of which are surrounded with a wall 1500 yards long and 14 feet high, are perhaps 40 more; in the brick yard, 20; in the blacksmith's shop, 10; and some wheelwrights and game keepers, I dare say; and a little army of servants of course, for in the mansion, when the family are here, 20 females alone are employed. The women do some work also on the farm; such as weeding the grain, which, as well as the peas, and in fact all the crops, is *drilled*. I saw 20 women in one field, weeding. Beyond that, and outside of the walls of the regular estate, we came to a "*little bit*" of a plantation of only 600 more. Here they were hard at work. In one field where turnips were sowing, all the processes went on at once. There were 20 men and boys spreading manure out of five or six carts drawn by 3 horses each, (of which there are 100 on the place;) 5 or 6 ploughs drawn by 2, who ploughed without a driver; then 2 cast-iron round rolls, by 2; 3 or 4 harrows, by 1; 2 drill machines, self-sowing by 2; and then the harrow again, brought up the rear. Horses were used chiefly, but some oxen also, and these were Devon. I noticed their walk, which is brisk and light as that of the best horse. They are not large, but snug, sleek and strong, with small eyes and short horns, a boy rides on the back of one of them, and guides them with a slight bridle, talking to them as our farmers do to a horse. Two of these creatures drew a water cart into a pond near by, where, by a plug in the bottom, it was filled in half a minute. I ought to speak of the alms-house for the old, and the schools for the young, and of the farming system more in detail, but there is no room. I will only add, that young farmers come here to learn the science. I saw four of them riding over the grounds this morning, who are under the care of the manager. The whole place is considered a model of both the science and art of farming.

REPORT

Of the Committee to award Premiums at the Cattle Show and Horticultural Exhibition, on the 4th inst., in Delaware.

The committee on neat Cattle report

That they award the premium to P. Reybold, for his Durham Bull, "Tom."

There were also several very superior animals on the ground owned by E. Tatnall, S. Canby, B. Webb, W. R. Sellars, Dr. Thomson, W. Chandler, and J. W. Tatum.

They award the premium to S. Canby, for his Durham Cow, "Hetty."

B. Webb, P. Reybold, George Platt and Henry du Pont, had some very fine animals that gave evidence of good breeding, and many of them very superior for the pail.

They award the premium to George Platt, for his Durham heifer.

W. R. Sellars, S. Canby, R. Topham, P. Reybold, B. Webb, and H. Du Pont, exhibited some

animals of superior points; R. Topham's heifer showed very fine appearance of a deep milker, and S. Canby's heifer "Betty" was much admired for her fine size and figure.

They award the premium to S. Canby, for his Durham heifer calf "Alice."

Also the premium to B. Webb, for his bull calf "Independence."

The beautiful animal "*Maxwell*" recently imported and brought here by a company of gentlemen was also exhibited, and attracted universal admiration. He is a perfect model of the improved D. Short-horn breed; and affords an opportunity seldom offered to our farmers to improve their stock; he is kept at B. Webb's farm near Wilmington.

Mr. George Platt had an imported Durham cow that was a very superior animal.

There were also many other animals on the ground of good quality, and the committee were much pleased to see a great improvement on the exhibition of last year, both in the quality of the stock and the number of persons in attendance, showing an increasing zeal in the great cause of agriculture.

The committee on oxen reported that after much difficulty in deciding on several remarkably fine yoke of oxen that were exhibited, they had awarded the premium to S. Canby.

The committee on Horses award the premium for the best stallion to Thomas Massey, jr. for his horse *Billy*, four years old, a fine bay, sired by *Bellfounder*, out of his mare *Portia* by *Messenger*.

They award the premium for the best Colt under 3 years old, to Henry Du Pont, for his two year old iron grey filly, unnamed, dam *Helen Mar*, half sister to Gen. Irwin's *Lara*, sired by *Eclipse Lightfoot*.

The premium for the best brood Mare they award to Thomas Massey, jr. for his mare *Portia*, she having given the best evidences of her breeding qualities as the mother of Billy, of John Randolph by Rinaldo, a fine yearling colt by Sir Charles, and several other good colts.

The committee speak in high terms of commendation of Adonis, a fine bay stallion 14 hands 3 inches high, owned by Benj. Whiteman, Brandywine, sired by Rinaldo, and owned by Jas. Caldwell, and Mark Antony, who took the premium last year. Among the brood mares, Betsey Wilkes, owned by Capt. Gallagher of the Navy, sired by Sir Archy; Micajah Churchman's bay Godolphin mare; Jas. Webb's bay Fanny, and H. Du Pont's iron grey Helen Mar, attracted much admiration. Among the yearling colts, Jacob Caulk's bay filly by Eclipse, and T. Massey's two Sir Charles' colts were thought worthy of particular remark, and augur well for the advancement of horses in this county. Samuel Allen's sorrel two year old colt by Delaware Eclipse, was esteemed a young horse of fine figure and action; John Platt's Canadian stud Lion, 2 years old, for draught and farming was a model of this breed. John Richardson's two year old Ney colt was one of the best of old Ney's colts that have come under the notice of the committee.

The committee on sheep award the premium for the best ram to Philip Reybold.

They also award the premium for the best pen of Ewes to Philip Reybold.

In regard to wool, the committee deem it proper to observe, that on comparison of the several kinds they gave a decided preference to that taken from the sheep of Micajah Churchman.

The committee on Swine award the premium for the best Boar to Samuel Canby.

They award the premium for the best sow to Thos. Massey, jr.

The committee on Butter award the premium for the best fresh Butter to John Thompson.

The committee on Vegetables award the premium to Samuel Canby for the best Cabbages, and to John W. Andrews for the best Cauliflowers—A great variety of very superior vegetables were exhibited, for which premiums were not offered.

The committee on Fruits award the premium for winter pears to Dr. Wm. Gibbons, and the premium for peaches to Philip Reybold.

The premium on Silk was awarded to Lydia Baldwin of Mill Creek Hundred.

Among the extensive variety of contributions to the Horticultural Exhibition, the following articles merit special notice:

Pumpkins—One from J. Andrews, weighing 170 lbs.; one from J. Tweedy 130 lbs. and several rather smaller.

Table and Sugar Beets, very large and fine, from S. Bullock, J. Andrews, W. Paxson, B. Webb, N. Kinsey, Chas. Dupont, A. S. Read, &c. &c.

Mangel Wurtzel, from B. Webb.

Cabbages, S. Hilles, E. Hilles, John W. Tatum, Susan Woolston.

Kale, from Z B. Glazier.

Turnips, from Jno. Bullock, J. Dodsworth.

Onions, very large, from seed this year, from J. Bullock, and B. Webb.

Egg Plants, from J. Staats, S. Canby, J. Andrews.

Carrots, from J. A. Bayard, Mrs. Thompson, Newark, T. Massey, jr. B. Webb, &c.

Parsnips, from E. Hilles, T. Massey, Jr.

Tomatoes, from Adam Witsil, W. Paxson, D. Knight, Judge Black.

Beautiful plum Tomatoes, from Susan Woolaston.

Potatoes, from W. Paxson, Dr. Thomson, N. Kinsey.

Sweet Potatoes, from Dr. Thomson, Jas. Vanneman, New Jersey.

Peppers, Oyster Plants, &c. from Jno. Andrews.

Corn, very tall, from E. Tatnall, J. W. Tatum. Do. 13 ears on 4 stalks, from G. Milligan. Do. an ear 18 inches long, from I.. vs Chandler.

Peaches, very fine, seven kinds, from P. Reybold. Do. of enormous size, m Ridgeway and Reeves' orchard.

Seckle Pears, from J. Canby, E. Hilles, Dr. W. Gibbons, Edwd. Tatnall, Ashton Rich rdson.

Butter Pears, from Dr. W. Gibbons a d James Canby.

Walnut Pears, Holland Green, Royal W nter, Cape May, Bergamot, &c. from Dr. W. Gibb s.

Apples, a number of varieties very fine, from D. W. Gemmill, John Jones of St. George's, W. Chandler, John Higgins, Alex. Haw.

Grapes, a fine assortment, from Z. Ferris, E. Tatnal, Jas. Simson, Dr. Thompson, Dr. H. Gibbons, Edw. Bringhurst.

Figs, from Eli Hilles.

Several splendid Lemons from H. du Pont.

French and Spanish Chesnuts from H. du Pont and N. Kinsey.

Citron and Nutmeg Melons, from S. Canby and Harvey Elliott.

Quinces, from E. Hilles and Mrs. McDowell, the latter exceedingly fine, but not in sufficient number to take the premium.

Honey, made in glass vessels, from H. Noblit.

Plants and Flowers—The contributions of flowers and hot house plants were very extensive, and from so many sources that it would occupy too much room to give the names of all the ladies who aided in this department. A large number of superb Dahlias were furnished by Edw. Tatnall, the Messrs. Canby, J. Andrews, Mr. Shelley of the Brandywine Springs, &c. &c. Mr. Dryburgh of Philadelphia, furnished a small church with a steeple, covered with Dahlias, and a large assortment arranged on shelves, which greatly enhanced the beauty of the exhibition. A beautiful harp of Dahlias made by Miss H. A. Bellah, attracted universal admiration, and also a large chandelier suspended in the centre of the room, and beautifully ornamented with evergreens and flowers, by Mrs. Rebecca Gibbons. Among the plants might be mentioned a fig tree in full fruit from Ruth Woodcock, a large bush of scarlet Sage from John Andrews, a variety of roses, the tea plant, the coffee plant, and a large number of other plants from Mrs. Eli and Samuel Hilles.—*Delaware State Journal.*

ON THE CULTURE OF THE TURNIP.

BY A. FORSYTH.

The early white Dutch and early Stone are generally preferred; but the genuine Aberdeen yellow (golden yellow, or Maltese golden) is the hardest, the hardiest, and most sugary of any sorts I have ever seen. Times of sowing may be about March 25, for early summer crop; May 15, for autumn supply; July 1, for a main winter stock; and Aug. 12, for the latest, or spring crop. In sowing, suppose the ground to be in ridges, 18 in. wide, and some well-rotted dung introduced between them; and, after digging every ridge separately, cover the dung about 2 in. deep, pass the roller over the whole, then make drills, and sow the seeds right over the ridge of dung, burying them not more than half an inch deep. As the plants come up, let them be dusted with powdered lime, to prevent injury from insects; and when they show their rough leaves, let them be thinned to about 3 or 4 inches apart in the rows, and afterwards thinned for use to 6 or 8 inches. At the approach of drought, frost, or snow, some may be dressed to 1 in. of top, leaving the root entire, and crowded side by side in dry tan, sand, or soil, in any open shed, or awning, where they will continue sound and serviceable for a considerable time.

Isleworth, Feb. 18, 1837.

HIGHER PRICES STILL.—Since our last notice of sales of improved (or blooded) stock of horned Cattle, we have met with the following account of prices, at a public sale, higher perhaps than were ever before given in this country:

Fifty head of Durham cattle, belonging to the

Ohio Company, were sold at Chilicothe, on the 20th ultimo., for $36,443. The prices ranged from 48 to 1,700 dollars. The following are noted among the prices:

Matchem,	bought by	Abram Renick,	$1,200
Young Waterloo,	do.	Gov. Trimble,	1,700
Duke of York,	do.	R. R. Leymerer,	1,100
Experiment,	do.	Gov. Trimble,	1,400
Comet Halley,	do.	R. R. Leymerer,	1,505
Nimrod,	do.	E. Florence,	1,040
Duke of Norfolk,	do.	Gov. Vance and J. H. James,	1,400
Goldfinder,	do.	I. Cunningham,	1,095
Blossom, cow,	do.	R. R. Leymerer,	1,000
Matilda, do.	do.	A. Watts,	1,000
Moss Rose, do.	do.	J. Renick,	1,200
Malina, do.	do.	I. Cunningham,	1,500
Flora and calf Powhattan,		G. Renick,	1,805
Young Mary and calf Pocahontas,		E. J. Harness,	1,500
Teeswater and calf Cometess,		J. J. Vanmeter,	2,252

HOGS AND HOG PENS.

A good sty is of the utmost importance in fatting hogs. Nor is it less important for keeping them in winter; as the more comfortably they are kept, the less nourishment they require. The sty should be proportioned in size to the number of swine it is to contain. One of 16 feet by 12 is probably sufficient for 8 fatting swine. It should be divided into two apartments; that in the rear which should be about six feet wide, should be close and warm for the hogs to lie in. Here they should have a constant supply of dry litter, when the weather is cool; for it is an essential point to keep them comfortable. The front part of the sty, which would then be about ten feet wide, should have the floor descending on one side for the filth to run off; and on this side should be an opening. The trough should be on the upper side, covered with one or more lids; and upright pieces should be set at such distances apart as that one hog only could put his head between any two of them, in order that while feeding, the weaker animals should be protected against the stronger. The whole should be covered with a roof; for it is essential that they be protected from storms, while they are in the outer or feeding apartment. According to the foregoing, if 16 hogs are to be kept or fattened in the sty, it should be 32 feet long and 12 wide, and in that case there might be a sleeping apartment at each end. These apartments should again be subdivided, that, for the quiet of the animals, particularly in fatting, too many may not be forced to lie together. It would probably be best also to divide the feeding apartment; for two many hogs kept together, are not apt to enjoy that peace and quiet which is necessary to their fatting well. Posts should also be set up in the sty for the hogs to rub themselves. If thirty-two hogs are to be kept or fatted, then perhaps the better way is to have two styes of the dimensions last described, placed together, with a roof placed over the whole, and a passage between them for the purpose of carrying food to the trough. If a part of the roof extended considerably beyond the sty, it would afford a convenient cover for forming a heap of compost from the dung of the swine.

[From the Buckeye Plough Boy.]

HEMP AND SUNFLOWER SEED OIL.

Dr. Fry—As you have given notice that you are about to publish an Agricultural Journal, and solicit communications "relating to farming, gardening and the arts," I have been induced to send you a few facts, which, perhaps, may lead to beneficial results. Having been engaged for some years in the manufacture of linseed Oil, I find that many resort to it for light, which is little better than none; and the cost of good sperm oil, renders that too expensive for common use for the poorer classes of people in this western country. In order to obtain a substitute, which is much wanted, trials have been made to obtain oil from grain to supply its place. Oil has been made from corn, but the expense was nearly equal to sperm oil, and the quantity obtained has been very small. Last fall a barrel of hemp seed came to the mill, from which I expressed some oil without cracking the seed, and found it equal to the best sperm oil. I then took the remainder of the seed and ground and pressed it in the usual way of making linseed oil, which I found to be good lamp oil, emitting a clear and brilliant light. It produced about one gallon of oil to the bushel. I am unable to say how many bushels can be raised from an acre of ground; but have sowed a little to try the experiment on our soil, and intend to distribute the seed to such as may be disposed to make further trial of it. I think, however, that good lamp oil can be made cheaper from sunflower seed. A quantity of the latter was sent the mill about the same time in the fall, by a gentleman of Medina County. I had several experiments upon it, and found it would yield over a gallon to the bushel, which, after being clarified, proved to be as good as common sperm oil, and far better than the usual run of summer strained. On inquiry, the gentleman who brought the seed to the mill, stated that he sowed twelve rods of ground in an orchard much shaded, from which which he gathered seven bushels, without any cultivation except ploughing, and he thinks that one half of the seed had previously got shelled out, and lost upon the ground. Admitting this to have been the case, these twelve rods thus unfavorably situated at the rate of 186 bushels to the acre will make as many gallons of oil. It can be manufactured for 25 cents per gallon, and if we estimate its value even as low as 75 cents per gallon, it will still net the producer $92 to the acre. I have sown a few rods of ground, which from appearances now, will produce a much greater yield. The seed makes an excellent food for fowls, being worth for that purpose about the same as an equal weight of corn. There are three kinds of seed, of which I consider the striped the best. If it shall be thought of sufficient importance to the public, I will in a future number describe the mode of cultivation, and also the manner of manufacturing and clarifying the oil.

Respectfully yours,

N. ROSE.

Cuyahoga Falls, August, 1837.

P. S. Please send me two numbers of the Plough Boy.

[I have received from a friend a small quantity of hemp seed oil, and find that it answers a very good purpose to burn in lamps, but at the price at which the seed usually sells, it will never answer to manufacture into oil. I am not prepared to say that it could not be raised so as to be afforded at a price that it would answer. Will some reader of the Plough Boy, have the goodness to state what quantity of seed can be raised to the acre, and the cost of cultivation?

The sun flower can no doubt be cultivated at a profit. Willich says that "he does not know of any vegetable that is likely to afford greater advantages to an industrious cultivator, who possesses a few rods of ground, which is not sufficiently fertile for corn or pasture grass." It appears by this author that every part of this plant can be advantageously used. "The seed yields a large quantity of oil which is sweet and palatable, the young flower cups may be dressed and eaten like artichokes, its strong outer coat may be used for cordage, and the body of the stalk for fuel." If the oil will answer a good purpose to burn in lamps, it will no doubt be the cheapest way common people can obtain light. I see that Mr. Colman who has been appointed by the Legislature of Massachusetts, to make an agricultural survey of the state, has, among numerous other subjects, made inquiries relative to the cultivation of sunflower seed for oil.—Ed.]

[From the New York Farmer.]

URATE, OR MANURE FROM URINE.

We have been furnished with the following translation of a Report made in France, on the subject of Manure made from Urine, or the liquid parts of the contents of sinks.

By this report it will be seen that *this* kind of manure is exceedingly valuable, and has been used to great advantage—yet it is not held in as high estimation as *poudrette*, or the manure made by *evaporation*, from the more solid parts of the contents of sinks or privies. The value of poudrette is well understood and appreciated in France, Germany and England, where it is extensively used, and even exported to the W. I. Islands with great advantage.

There cannot, we believe, be a question as to its superiority over any other manure, if it is not *deteriorated* by the process of preparation; and so far as we are able to judge from the information in our possession, we have no doubt as to the facility with which it may be prepared without depreciation.

The following extract from the report above referred to, gives many interesting facts in relation to the mode of using, and quantity required, on different soils, etc.

"Eight to nine bushels (or about 600 lbs.) are generally sufficient per *arpent*—or French acre—which is equal to 1 acre, 1 quarter and 2 square perches our measure—upon artificial meadows, or upon grain after winter has passed, and in dry soils. In poor soils, it is necessary to increase the quantity to from 12½ to 17 bushels per *arpent*, or to from 10 to 13 bushels to the acre, our measure, when used on grain in the fall. In damp soils it has been used with success, at the rate of from 17 to 21 bushels for winter grain. On the fertile soils of La Beauce, it has been used with more success than plaster, upon artificial meadow and only at the rate of 13 bushels per *arpent*. In

the vallies of Labrie, from 17 to 24 bushels, and at Monterau and de Bray, from 8 to 10 bushels per arpent are used. This manure may be dissolved, in water, as its action is greater when it rains, soon after it has been spread. The time for using it, is indicated by the nature of the soil, and mode of culture. Upon such soils as do not retain water, it is better to spread it at the time of sowing. The moisture of the earth, and the rains of that season, hasten its solution, and the grain is better prepared to resist the effects of the winter. Nevertheless, if the sowing takes place a very short time previous to the setting in of the hard frosts, it would be better to omit spreading the manure until early in the spring. Grain treated in this way, has given a produce very superior to that treated in a different manner; also when the soil retains water during the winter, it is better to delay spreading this manure until spring, as without this precaution, it would be too much diluted, except upon *early* sowing. In a wet season, more manure is required to be used in autumn, than in spring, upon the same quantity of ground. The use of this manure is very profitable upon spring wheat and other spring crops, if care is taken to spread it in damp or rainy weather.

When spread immediately after a hervy rain, its effects are almost instantaneous. During two years trial, its effects have been highly satisfactory. The following are the results:

The crops have been rendered stronger, and heavier by its use, and come earlier to maturity, while the grain has been larger and better filled.

Oats have yielded double, and the grain very heavy.

The same results have been obtained with barley.

Buckwheat has produced two or three times its ordinary crop.

Potatoes have yielded twice as many tubers, which were much larger than usual, very mealy, and of exquisite flavor. The manure is applied by being mixed with pulverised soil, and put in the hill.

Turnips have been able, after its application, to resist the attack of the *tiquet*, (an insect which eats the first leaves of the turnips during the drought.)

Beet roots obtained a circumference of 28 inches, were of a superior quality, and the leaves of unusual size. Upon the vine the trials have likewise been very successful, the vegetation has become active, the period of ripening advanced a fortnight, while the vine was of better quality than that from the same sort of vine on the same ground, but which had not been thus manured.

For the culture of the vine, three different modes of manuring have been tried, viz: Spreading it as in a corn field, placing at the foot of the vine, or by dissolving it in water, in the proportion of one pound to a gallon. This last mode has been found most successful. It has also been preferred to the other methods, both for vegetables and fruit trees."

☞ In scalding hogs, it is best to dip them first in cold water, and then in hot—the bristles come out easier.

[From the Franklin Farmer.]

THE BEE-MOTH.

Mr. Editor—Having had some experience in the management of bees for several years past, during a part of which time my apiary has comprised twenty hives; and having been a close observer of the bee-moth ever since its first appearance in this vicinity, I am induced to present a few facts which I have obtained by close observation, and which may probably assist some of your readers in checking the ravages of these destructive insects.

During the past summer I have kept a number of the maggots and the flies under glass tumblers and small boxes for the purpose of particular observation, and now write with one of each before me.

The moths are butter flies or candle flies, of a pale ashy color; and when full grown are about half an inch in length, with reddish backs, small sharp heads, short and delicate horns, and without a proboscis. Their wings are small and double, and when in a state of rest are kept close to the body. During the day they may be found sitting upon the retired parts of the outside of the hives, and may be easily taken with the fingers. About the dusk of evening and morning the females may be seen sitting with their wings extended, inviting the embraces of the males, while others are flitting to and fro, and occasionally one may be seen to dart with great velocity into the entrance of the hive. The bees will not pursue the moths on the wing, and the moths far outstrip them in flight on foot. The moths live about 10 or 12 days, during which time I cannot perceive that they take any nourishmont whatever. The only object of their existence seems to be to deposit their eggs, which are small, round and white, and of which I have seen ten dropped in rapid succession. For this purpose nature has most skilfully provided them with a *sort of proboscis* about the sixteenth of an inch in length, which is contracted and protruded from their tails, and vibrated with great velocity, as wasps or hornets do their stings, which it somewhat resembles. With this admirable apparatus the eggs are deposited in places which are inaccessible to the bees, or they would be destroyed by a thrifty and a spirited hive. As soon as the young maggot casts it shell, it envelops itself in a web which is closely attached to the hive or stand, and which is impervious to the bees. These webs are enlarged as the maggots grow, and they grow fast and fatten kindly, no matter whether a poplar or pine plank, or honey-comb and its delicious sweets, are the elements upon which they subsist and weave their webs.

From one experiment I am satisfied, that the maggots will attain their full size of half an inch length, and the thickness of a large knitting needle in the short space of eight days: but of this I can speak with greater certainty hereafter, as I have now two lots of eggs under observation.

The maggots have tough, jointed, white skins, and hard oval black heads. They crawl but slowly, and rarely venture from under the protection of their webs; though they often pass, like moles, through the centre of a sheet of comb 10 or 15 inches in breadth, making a partial web over each cell in the route. Though the bees cannot, I believe, penetrate the hides of the maggots, either with their teeth or their stings, still they can fight them and carry them out of the hives; and this they will do, when the hive is thrifty and in good spirit. I have often seen a maggot straighten himself and crawl off, apparently unhurt, after having been fought by several bees for many minutes; and I have seen the moths run over the bees and escape out of sight, by the time the bees had faced about ready to give them battle.

After a brief existence the maggot gathers his web close around him, becomes inactive, and gradually assumes a harder black shell, which it bursts and is again a fly in about twenty days.

I have been somowhat particular, thinking it important to know the habits and character of the insects, in order to know how to destroy them. I have tried in vain to disgust and drive them from the hive, by the use of turpentine, worm-wood, penny-royal, &c. I have tried confining the hive close to the stand, and plastering up all the crevices with quicklime, and I think the plan with tubes for entrance (which I first saw suggested in an eastern paper) might succeed, did it not require a nicety of material, and a precision of construction, which are not within the reach of ordinary bee-masters. After losing two valuable hives by relying upon the closeness of the boxes, I abandoned the plan, and have since tried elevating them upon blocks with better success. The zeal of your esteemed correspondent, J. J. V., for his plan, has led him into an error of which a close look into a thrifty and spirited hive will convince him. He will see the comb surrounded and covered with such dense clusters of bees, as no fly could penetrate: and any moth would conclude that it was far easier, (saying nothing of danger,) to lay its eggs in the lower and unguarded corners of the hive than in the more distant and frequented parts. All my stands have been more or less infested this year, and two which were but partly raised from the stand have been entirely destroyed; and, from daily observation, I am satisfied that the moths invariably at first, deposit their eggs in the lower parts of the hive, and chiefly, where it sits upon the stand; whence the webs are gradually extended until they reach the comb. The bees then soon relax their industry, lose their spirit, and commence to eat their honey, in which other bees unite, and which may be known by unusual quantities of excrement about the hive. The moths and the maggots are emboldened to greater intrusions; they boldly enter the inmost recesses of the hive, and soon the work of devastation is disgusting and complete. The bees, not having spirit to resent the intrusion, and not being able to prevent it, languish, die, or desert the stand.

In a future number, if you wish, I will give you an account of the plan I have practised during the present season, and which I think most susceptible of general practice and success.

Your friend, R. W. S.

Note by the Editor—We wish our correspondent had added to the valuable information contained above, the account of the manner in which the depredator he so well describes, may be destroyed. The *evil* itself is indeed well described, and we wonder our friend did not point out the cure; especially as he knows his article in that shape, would have been more useful. Indeed, we had almost determined not to publish it until he

added to it, the remedy of the evil. Let him, however, furnish his plan—he knows he is always welcome to our columns.

Low blackberry leaves made into tea is exceedingly beneficial for a sore mouth occasioned by taking calomel, or from any cause.

Mr. Brooke, a traveller in Norway, says that the milk grows richer, as you go north.

TENDENCY OF SOILS TO DETERIORATE.

The natural, the inevitable tendency of all cultivation of the soil, is deterioration. The richest and most fertile contain but a certain proportion fit for the purposes of vegetation; and every crop taken from the soil, sensibly lessens this quantity. The result therefore must be, that continual cropping will reduce the best soils to barrenness, until, where circumstances admit, nature by her gradual method of repairing wrongs, imparts a degree of fertility. It is however possible to counteract this tendency to sterility in soils; to prevent the exhaustion of the qualities necessary to support vegetable life; and the difference between good and bad farming, or proper and improper cultivation, may be determined mainly by a reference to this single result.

In this country we can hardly form a correct idea, from any thing around us, of the frightful barrenness to which fertile soils may be reduced by improper management. Cultivation is here so young, that had it been of the worst description it would hardly have been possible to have exhausted so soon the measures that had for centuries been accumulating in our soils. Still there are examples in the United States, where soils have nearly reached that point, from which a restoration to fertility is impracticable. Soils of a silicious nature, or that are inclining to sand, are the most easily and quickly reduced. Of this the south-east part of Massachusetts, and parts of the southern states, at the present time, and parts of Long Island, as it was some thirty years ago, furnish striking proof. When cultivated, without regard to consequences, the nutritive part of such soils is quickly exhausted; the little vegetation produced is not sufficient to prevent the burning effect of the sun; the roots of the grasses are unable to fix and bind the soil; it becomes loose and floating; plants root themselves with more and more difficulty, and at last, what was once a fertile plain, becomes a sandy waste, where cultivation is impossible.

It is in the old world that this process of deterioration may be the most clearly traced. To renovate seems to have formed no part of the ancient profession of agriculture. In all the writings of antiquity there is scarcely a hint that manuring, or in any way improving cultivated lands, was practised to any extent. Now and then, where nature had set the example of imparting fertility by the annual overflow of rivers, man seemed inclined, so far, to imitate her works, and irrigation for ameliorating land was frequently adopted. But this was about the extent of ancient attempts at improved cultivation, and the result has been such as might confidently have been predicted. The regions of the east, that two or three thousand years since were as the garden of Eden for beauty and fertility, have gradually become sterile and worthless; and tracts of country that once supported a thriving and industrious population, have, from the action of the causes alluded to above, become deserts, in which the solitary camel can scarce find a shadow of vegetation to supply his easily satisfied wants. Mesopotamia; parts of Syria and Palestine; Edom, and parts of Arabia Felix; many parts of the North of Africa; and no inconsiderable portion of Asia Minor, have thus become hopelessly barren. The finest of wheat can now no longer be grown on the plains where once the reaper filled his arms with the yellow sheaves. They were ceaselessly cropped, until the soil was so exhausted, that the unaided efforts of nature was unable to restore fertility, and the result is perpetual barrenness.

To counteract this tendency to sterility, is the business of the farmer; and on the possibility of doing this rests the whole system of improved agriculture. Science has here come to the aid of the cultivator of the soil, and by revealing the agents and promoters of fertility has greatly assisted and simplified the processes, without which all would be still doubtful and uncertain. The action of manures has been ascertained; the value and activity of the various salts formed by the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter in part determined; the aid which the mineral earths afford vegetation has been carefully examined; and those combinations of soil the best calculated to induce fertility have been accurately investigated.

Manure, then, is the sheet anchor of the farmer. It is to this source of fertility he must look for the renovation of the soil, and the means of continued productiveness. And it is to manures produced from his fields, from his flocks and herds, from decayed vegetable and animal matter, that he must look for this result. These are the true fertilizing ingredients; and though other agents may be useful as exciting these to action, yet these may be considered as constituting the food of plants, the cause of growth and nutrition. The application of the exciting mineral manures, such as lime and gypsum, is productive of the happiest effects, for the reason assigned above; yet they are not so absolutely essential to the improvement of the soil as those that have a vegetable or animal origin. Matter which has once lived, which has already taken the forms of organized existence, more readily assumes the forms of organized life, and is more easily assimilated than that which has never undergone such a change. It is the office of the vegetable to take the crude atoms of matter as they exist in the soil, and prepare them for the support of animal life; and when this has once been done, though a partial decomposition may have been effected, a renewal of the process is comparatively easy and certain.

In connexion with the preparation and application of manures, the next most important step which modern agriculture has taken to prevent a deterioration of the soil, is rotation in crops. Judiciously conducted the result is certain; exhausted lands are restored, and the profits of the agriculturist greatly increased. It was formerly the custom to let lands suitable for grass remain for that purpose alone; while those suitable for the plough were annually subjected to its use until exhaustion forbid. It was then left to the restoring process of nature. There were at the beginning of this century, lands in the farming sections of England which it was well known had lain in grass for five hundred years, and there were other tracts which had been as constantly submitted to the plough, or, as often as the soil promised to repay the expense of cultivation. This system has been abandoned; a more enlightened system of agriculture has prevailed; and the products in consequence, have been more than doubled. The course of rotation is indeed variable in different districts, both in Europe and in this country, but it is founded on the same great principle, that different plants take up different ingredients from the same soil, and from different depths, and that a new plant will flourish in a soil where one of the same kind previously cultivated could not succeed at all. Thus in England, in Holland and Belgium, in some parts of Germany and France, and in some few instances, in this country, a regular course of cropping adapted to the soil, has been adopted with the happiest effect. This course, which varies from three to six years, according to circumstances, embraces roots, grains, and grasses, and taken in connexion with thorough manuring, which this system enables the farmer to practice, not only improves the quantity and value of each kind of crop, but is deepening, enriching and fertilizing the soil. Manure and the rotation of crops, are then the great means to which we must look to preserve our now fertile plains from the fate which has overtaken so large a part of the east; and they are fortunately both easy of application, and entirely within our reach.—*Gen. Far.*

SMELTING IRON WITH ANTHRACITE COAL.

We are gratified to be able to lay before our readers, further information in regard to this discovery, so highly interesting to our State and to the Union at large. At the Liverpool meeting of the British association for the advancement of science, the discoverer, Mr. Crane, read a paper, an abstract of which we find in the London Literary Gazette, of September 16, as follows:

"Mr. Crane, of Toriscedwyn iron works, near Swansea, read a paper on his successful introduction of anthracite coal, by the combination of heated air, for the purpose of smelting iron ore. The reduction of the quantity of fuel expended, to less than one third of that before required of the bituminous kinds, for the production of the best of pig iron—the increase of from forty to fifty per cent. upon the former make by the process—and the greatly increased strength of the metal, when compared with that previously obtained by him from the native ores of the South Welsh basin, with the use of coke of the bitummous veins, and cold blast, were the leading points of the paper. This is a subject of great interest in a commercial point of view: as, if perfectly successful—and from the experiment of Mr. Crane, on a large scale, there seems to be strong ground for supposing it may be so—it is a question whether the discovery will prove more beneficial or injurious to the properity of this country. On the one hand, it was urged by Mr. Crane that at least one third of the immense coal pits of South Wales is composed of anthracite coal, which will thus for the first time, be brought into extensive use for the purpose of smeling; but on the other hand, it must be remembered that this description of coal

exists, together with iron ore, in great abundance in the United States of America, as well as in various parts of the continent, the inhabitants of which would, if the theory hold good, be enabled to rival our works, at a cheap rate. Mr. Crane stated that he had smelted a ton of iron, on an average, with less than 27 cwt. of anthracite coal;—and in regard to quality, the result was perfectly satisfactory. His works had long been noted for producing iron, equal, if not superior, to others in South Wales; and by means of anthracite coal he had been enabled to improve its quality. Anthracite coal being almost entirely composed of carbon, it was his opinion that he would be able, at no distant period, to produce, by its means, an iron not inferior to that formerly smelted by charcoal Having beds of bituminous coal as well as anthracite, in his possession, he had instituted comparisons as to the amount of iron which could be produced by the most economical application of coal, and he found that there was a considerable saving in the use of the latter. Mr. Crane then gave a highly descriptive account of the manner in which he had first discovered the means of applying his discovery to the combustion of the coal. The mode in which he now conducted the smelting, was by means of a cupola furnace, into which he urged a stream of air, heated to such a degree as to be able to melt lead; the effect of this hot blast being all that was necessary to produce that combustion of the coal requisite for the reduction of the ore."

[From the Springfield Gazette.]

ENCOURAGEMENT TO WHEAT GROWERS.

Mr. Chauncy Chapin of this town raised on a piece of five acres of new land, the present season, *one hundred and twenty five* bushels of wheat, being 25 bushels to the acre. The wheat is of the first quality, fit to be used as *seed* wheat, and most of it has been sold for this purpose, at $2,50 per bushel. At this rate, the whole value of the crop amounts to $312,50, or $62,50 for each acre. The expense of the labor in raising, gathering and threshing the wheat, Mr. Chapin estimates at $10 per acre—expense of the seed $4—making the whole expense per acre $14. This, deducted from the above sum of $62,50 leaves a clear profit per acre of $48,50 and on the whole crop showing a profit of $242,50! Mr. Chapin estimates the value of the land at $30 per acre—so that he cleared not only the value of his land, but in addition thereto $18,50 per acre, or on the whole $92,50!

Our farmers seem generally to be rather reluctant to venture in raising wheat, principally because it is thought a more precarious crop than rye—but surely here is encouragement enough to undertake it, even at some risk.—And certainly it is very desirable that such a quantity should be raised among our own farmers as will rescue us, as far as possible, from a dependence upon importations from other states, for a supply of flour.

We do not know that there was any thing peculiar in the mode of cultivation, adopted by Mr. Chapin—but a statement from him of the details of the process might be of benefit to his brother farmers—and we presume, it would be highly gratifying to them, to have such a statement made and published by him.

HINTS TO YOUNG FARMERS.

CULTURE OF THE MIND.

You know well, that one piece of land, a garden for instance, yields vast more than another piece of ground of equal natural fertility. And you know equally well, that one man abounds more in knowledge and usefulness, than another to whom nature has been alike bountiful. It is culture—it is the industry and perseverance of man, exerted in one case, and not in the other, that produces the marked contrast in both. The cultivator is sure to be rewarded, in his harvests, for the care and labor which he bestows upon his soil—and the reward is no less certain to him who devotes his leisure hours to the culture of his mind. The soil administers to our animal wants. Knowledge not only greatly assists in supplying these wants, but is the primary source of intellectual wealth, which dollars alone cannot give, and when consorted with good habits, tends to refine, elevate and distinguish men above their fellows. Talent is not hereditary. You will see, on looking around, that most of the distinguished men of our country have sprung from humble or obscure parentage. They are indebted for present distinction to the culture which they have themselves bestowed upon their minds. The road to usefulness and honorable distinction is equally open to you, and the time has arrived when you must decide, whether you will compete for the noble prize.

If you wish to be prosperous in your business—to know and profit by the improvements of the age—cultivate your mind—for this is the great labor-saving machine. If you wish to see your children intelligent, thriving and respected, teach them, by example, to cultivate the mind. If you would be useful to your friends, and merit the confidence and esteem of your neighbors, seek early to qualify yourselves for the duties of social life, by the culture of the mind. If you aspire to intellectual enjoyments which flow from the study of the material world—from the order, harmony and beauty, which meet us in every walk, in the manifold and wonderful works of the Creator—cultivate the mind. In fine, if you would prosper in your business, in your family and in society, cultivate the mind.

But knowledge is not always wisdom, and therefore, be as scrupulous in regard to your studies as you are in regard to the seed which you deposit in the soil. You will reap whatever you sow: and the mind is as liable to be cumbered with weeds as is the soil. Read, therefore, whatever tends to instruct you in your business, to establish in you good habits, and to fit you for the responsible duties of life. Acquaint yourselves with the inventions and improvements of modern art. Make yourselves acquainted with the general facts of science, with the wondrous laws by which the Almighty governs all around us: and with the endless illustrations of these laws, in the world and all its parts. The facts of natural history will afford abundant matter for agreeable and useful knowledge. The plants, the animals, the minerals, the soils of your country and of other countries—the changes of the seasons—the make and composition of all that surrounds you, duly observed, and made the subject of reading, of conversation, of reflection, will at once store your mind, and raise your ideas of the wisdom and goodness of Him who formed you such as you are. Temperance, self-government, moderation, avoidance of all abuse of the body, are written in the very make of the body itself. And it will hence plainly appear, that when our Maker says, abstain from all impurity, he does but say, "Do thyself no harm." Who aims at excellence will be above mediocrity; who aims at mediocrity will fall short of it."

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BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

☞ *These Prices are carefully corrected every* MONDAY

	PER	FROM	TO
Beans, white field,	bushel.	1 25	—
Cattle, on the hoof,	100lbs	6 00	7 00
Corn, yellow	bushel	94	100
White,	"	92	95
Cotton, Virginia,	pound	11	—
North Carolina,	"	—	—
Upland,	"	10	12
Louisiana —— Alabama	"	—	—
Feathers,	pound.	50	—
Flaxseed,	bushel.	1 37	1 50
Flour & Meal—Best wh. wh't fam	barrel.	10 50	11 50
Do. do. baker's	"	—	—
Super How. st. from stores	"	8 50	—
" " wagon price,	"	8 25	—
City Mills, super	"	8 25	8 50
" extra	"	8 75	9 00
Susquehanna,	"	—	—
Rye,	"	—	—
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.	24 50	25 00
do. in bbls.	bbl.	5 25	5 50
Grass Seeds, wholes. red Clover,	bushel.	7 50	8 00
Kentucky blue	"	2 50	3 00
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	3 50	4 00
Orchard,	"	2 50	3 00
Tall meadow Oat,	"	—	3 00
Herds, or red top,	"	1 00	1 25
Hay, in bulk,	ton.	12 00	15 00
Hemp, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
Hogs, on the hoof,	100lb.	7 00	—
Slaughtered,	"	—	—
Hops—first sort,	pound.	9	—
second,	"	7	—
refuse,	"	5	—
Lime,	bushel.	32	35
Mustard Seed, Domestic, —; blk.	"	3 50	4 00
Oats,	"	37	38
Peas, red eye,	bushel.	—	—
Black eye,	"	75	1 00
Lady,	"	1 00	—
Plaster Paris, in the stone, cargo,	ton.	—	3 50
Ground,	barrel.	1 62	—
Palma Christa Bean,	bushel.	—	—
Rags,	pound.	3	4
Rye,	bushel.	82	85
Susquehannah,	"	—	none
Tobacco, crop, common;	100 lbs	2 50	3 50
" brown and red,	"	4 00	6 00
" fine red,	"	8 00	10 00
" wrappery, suitable for segars,	"	10 00	20 00
" yellow and red,	"	8 00	10 00
" good yellow,	"	8 00	12 90
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	—	—
" ground leaf,	"	—	—
Virginia,	"	4 50	9 00
Rappahannock,	"	—	—
Kentucky,	"	4 00	8 00
Wheat, white,	bushel.	1 85	1 90
Red, best	"	1 80	1 83
Maryland inferior	"	1 25	1 60
Whiskey, 1st pf. in bbls.	gallon.	39	40
" in hhds.	"	—	37
" wagon price,	"	bbls	30
Wagon Freights, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 50	— —
To Wheeling,	"	1 75	—
		washed.	*unwash*
Wool, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	40 *to* 50	20 22
Full Merino,	"	35 40	18 20
Three fourths Merino,	"	30 35	18 20
One half do.	"	25 30	18 20
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	25 30	18 20
Pulled,	"	28 30	18 20

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

The subscriber has from 25,000, to 30,000 Morus Multicaulis trees now growing at his residence, with roots of 1, 2, and 3 years old, which will be ready for sale this fall, and which he will sell on moderate terms.

EDWARD P. ROBERTS.

Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
Apples,	barrel.	—	—
Bacon, hams, new, Balt. cured	pound.	13	13½
Shoulders, do	"	10½	10¾
Middlings, do	"	do	do
Assorted, country,	"	9	9½
Butter, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	20	25
Roll,	"	—	—
Cider,	barrel.	—	—
Calves, three to six weeks old	each.	5 00	6 00
Cows, new milch,	"	25 00	40 00
Dry,	"	9 00	12 00
Corn Meal, for family use,	100lbs.	2 06	2 12
Chop Rye,	"	—	1 75
Eggs,	dozen.	18	—
Fish, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	6 75	—
No. 2,	"	6 50	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	2 75	2 87
Mackerel, No. 1, —— No. 2	"	9 00	10 00
No. 3,	"	4 75	—
Cod, salted,	cwt.	3 00	3 25
Lard,	pound.	9	10

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,	par	VIRGINIA.	
Branch at Baltimore,	do	Farmers Bank of Virgi.	1¼a1½
Other Branches,	do	Bank of Virginia,	do
MARYLAND.		Branch at Fredericksburg	do
Banks in Baltimore,	par	Petersburg,	¼
Hagerstown,	¼a	Norfolk,	1¼a1½
Frederick,	do	Winchester,	¼
Westminster,	do	Lynchburg,	1¼ ¼
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd,	do	Danville,	½
Do. payable at Easton,	1	Bank of the Valley,	¼
Salisbury, 2 per ct. dis.		Branch at Romney,	do
Cumberland,	3	Do. Charlestown,	do
Millington,	do	Do. Leesburg,	1¼
DISTRICT.		Wheeling Banks,	a3¼
Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, Banks, ¼p.c.		Ohio Banks, generally	6a7
PENNSYLVANIA.		New Jersey Banks gen.	5
Philadelphia,	¼a	New York City,	¼
Chambersburg,	1	New York State,	3a4
Gettysburg	do	Massachusetts,	3a3¼
Pittsburg,	3¼	Connecticut,	3a3¼
York,	1	New Hampshire,	3a3¼
Other Pennsylvania Bks.	4	Maine,	3a3¼
Delaware [under $5]	6	Rhode Island,	3a3¼
Do. [over 5]	2	North Carolina,	5
Michigan Banks,	10	South Carolina,	8a10
Canadian do.	10	Georgia,	do
		New Orleans,	12

A HALF DURHAM BULL CALF—FOR SALE.

The subscriber has a beautiful red and white bull calf, HALF DURHAM, being got by a full bred Durham bull, which he sold last December for $300, and out of a very large Cow owned by him. The cow when he bought her was represented as half Durham, but as she has no pedigree he designates her offspring as half Durham. His sire was a noble animal, out of an imported cow, and got in England by one of the Colling's bulls. To any gentleman who may desire an improving cross, and who may be averse to give the higher price of the full bred Durhams, this calf offers an excellent opportunity, as he has all the fine points of the latter, and would be taken by an incompotent judge for a full bred. His price is $30—his age 5 weeks old.

EDWD. P. ROBERTS,
Baltimore, Md.

oc 3

A DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.

UNCAS, a beautiful white Bull of the improved Durham short-horn breed, 3 years old, will be sold a bargain, $250, as his owner, desirous of changing his cross-bought another bull at the sale of Mr. Whittaker's stock. Uncas has a pedigree tracing to the herd-book, and will be warranted pure.

☞ Applications by letter to be post-paid. Address

s 29 EDWD. P. ROBERTS, Baltimore, Md.

CLIME'S COMBINED PLOUGH.

The subscriber having purchased the right for Maryland, with the exception of Harford and Cecil counties, to *sell patent rights for*, and make and vend, the above ploughs, takes pleasure in informing the agricultural public and mechanics, generally, that he is prepared either to sell *patent rights* for counties or districts, in Maryland, (those counties excepted) or to supply all orders for said ploughs from adjoining states.

The above plough is eminently calculated for *ploughing in small grain, for the cultivation of corn, potatoes, cotton, tobacco*, and in fine for all row culture, as well as for turning up stubble in light soils. The public may form an idea of the superiority of this implement for the above purposes, when the undersigned states, that with the same *propelling force*, it is competent to do as much work again, as any other plough now in use. In corn culture owing to its peculiar construction, it not only turns under the grass and weeds, but hills the corn at the same time, thus dispensing with the trouble, labor and expense of hoers. Nor is it less important in its manner of doing its work, so far as time and labor are concerned, as it lays its furrow with such accuracy, and so completely covers the superincumbent vegetable substances, as to ensure its speedy and effectual decomposition, thus preventing the *re-vegetation* of the matter turned under. In places where labor is high, this plough will of course be appreciated, as it effects a *saving* of 50 per cent., doing double work, —a thing worthy of farmers consideration, in these times.

J. T. DURDING,

at J. T. Durding & Co's. fronting Grant and Ellicott-sts. in the rear of Mr. Adam Kye's Grocery, Pratt-st. wharf

ITALIAN SPRING WHEAT.

The subscribers daily expect to receive about 100 barrels of Italian Spring Wheat, raised near Rome, N. Y. by J. Hathaway, esq. from imported seed.

This wheat was raised by Mr. H. particularly for seed grain, and the greatest care has been taken to prevent mixture from other sorts. The article is perfectly clean, and put up in tight barrels, which hold 3½ bushels each. Those desirous of being supplied with this desirable article will make early application.

The price will be $5 per bushel, the cash to be paid on delivery of the grain. ROBT. SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.

Light, near Pratt street, Baltimore.

oc 24 3t

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS SEED.

Just received from the South West a lot of Kentucky Blue Grass Seed This grass is particularly desirable for pastures and for hay, and forming fine green or rather blue lawns, &c.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co.,
Light, near Pratt-street, Balt.

Sept. 10. 3t.

ROBERT SINCLAIR'S NURSERY,

AT CLAREMONT, NEAR BALTIMORE.

This Establishment now comprises between 20 and 30 acres, losely planted with a most

CHOICE COLLECTION,

from ours and foreign countries of the FINEST VARIETIES known —Of Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apple, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine, Grape Vines, Currant, English Gooseberry, Raspberry, Strawberry, English Walnut, Ornamental Trees, including Evergreens, Shrubs and Roses, all very thrifty and of larger size than any former year, especially the Peach, Apple, and Trees suitable for planting in streets.

Also, about half an acre of double Dahlias, now in full bloom, of almost every color and shade. Amateurs are invited to make their selections.

20,000 Morus Multicaulis Mulberry Trees, with large roots, 2 to 7 feet high, at liberal prices, varying according to size.

60,000 Cuttings of do. well ripened wood.

20,000 white Italian Mulberry Trees, 2 years old.

For further information please address the proprietor, near Baltimore. Trees and Plants ordered from him are carefully selected and faithfully packed, and forwarded by land or sea, as directed, and conveyed to the city without charge. Printed and priced catalogues will be sent on application gratis.

R. Sinclair, jr. & Co., Seedsmen, in Light st., act as agents, where necessary.

oc 17 5t ROBERT SINCLAIR, sen.